

Urban District Council of Penrith



ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER

and

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

for the year

1964

HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF

Medical Officer
of Health.

H.C.T. SMITH, M.B.,Ch.B.,D.P.H.,D.P.A.

(The Medical Officer of Health is part-time, two-elevenths, and is also Medical Officer of Health of Wigton Rural District and an Assistant County Medical Officer of Health).

Left the Council's service 10th January 1965.

Public Health
Inspector.

R. N. SHARP, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.

Certificate, Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspectors Examination Joint Board. Certificate, Royal Sanitary Institute of Meat and Other Foods.

Additional Public
Health Inspector.

A. MACLELLAN, M.A.P.H.I.

Certificate, Royal Sanitary Institute of Scotland.

Certificate, Royal Sanitary Institute of Meat and Other Foods.

Medical Officer
Of Health.

As from 22nd February, 1965.

D. H. CHOWDHURY, M.B.,B.S.,D.P.H.

Part time appointment.

Also part time Medical Officer of Health of Wigton Rural District Council and Assistant County Medical Officer of Health.

Typist.

Mrs. MARY CROSS,
(Surveyor's Department).

Town Hall,
PENRITH.

March, 1966.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Penrith Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting the report on the health of the district for 1964.

I regret the delay in preparing the report but I know you will appreciate that I did not take up my appointment with you until 1965.

In view of the lateness in presenting the report I have kept it as brief as possible.

The general statistics compare favourably with the County and the Country as a whole.

The infant mortality rate is lower than other Urban Districts within the County and much lower than those of the whole of England and Wales. The one disturbing factor in the report is the rise in the illegitimate birth rate which is almost double that of the County of Cumberland.

In preparing this my first Annual Report to you, I wish to record my appreciation of the loyal support I have received from Mr. Sharp for without his assistance, it would not have been possible to have prepared the report at all. I would also like to thank the Clerk and other Officers and members of the staff for their help and for the help received from Members of the Council at the Health Committee meetings.

I would also like to thank Mrs. Cross for typing the report in addition to her work of typing for the Surveyor.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

D. H. CHOWDHURY.

Medical Officer of Health.

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area of the District in acres	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,576
Registrar General's estimate of population 1964	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,870
Population at 1961 census	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,760
Population at 1951 census	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,490
Number of inhabited houses at end of 1964	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,568
according to rate books	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,568
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	...	...	354,844
Sum represented by a penny rate	...	...	...	...	...	...	£1,433

VITAL STATISTICS

	<u>NUMBERS</u>			<u>RATES</u>
	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>1964</u>
<u>LIVE BIRTHS</u>				
Live Births per 1000 population	102	83	185	
Comparability factor 1.00				17.01
<u>ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS</u>				
Illegitimate birth rate per 100 total live births	8	10	18	9.4
<u>STILLBIRTHS</u>				
Stillbirth rate per 1000 live and stillbirths	2	3	5	25.6
<u>TOTAL BIRTHS</u>	104	86	190	
<u>DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER 1 YEAR</u>	3	-	3	
Infant mortality rates. Deaths in the first year of life:				
per 1000 live births.				15.3
per 1000 legitimate live births				15.7
per 1000 illegitimate live births				Nil
Neonatal mortality rate.				
Deaths in the first month per 1000 live births	3	-	3	15.3
Early neonatal mortality rate.				
Deaths in the first week per 1000 live births	2	-	2	10.5
Perinatal mortality rate.				
Stillbirths + deaths in the first week per 1000 total births				36.8
<u>DEATHS</u>	74	73	147	
Death rate per 1000 population				13.60
Comparability factor 0.96				
Standardised death rate				11.3
There have been no maternal deaths in Penrith since 1945.				

COMPARISON BY PLACE

1 9 6 4

	Death Rate	Birth Rate	Illegi- timate Birth Rate	Still- birth Rate	Infant Mort- ality Rate	Neonatal Mortality Rate	Perinatal Mortality Rate
England and Wales	11.3	18.4	6.9	17.3	20.0	14.2	29.3
Admin. County of Cumberland	11.8	18.4	4.9	18.8	18.3	18.4	33.7
Urban Districts of Cumberland	11.5	18.8	5.4	23.6	20.5	13.3	33.2
Rural Districts of Cumberland	12.0	18.1	4.6	15.8	16.8	21.3	33.9
URBAN DISTRICT OF PENRITH	13.6	17.0	9.4	25.6	15.3	15.3	36.8
1951-60	13.7	16.5	4.8	19.1	19.5	15.5	33.2
1961	14.1	16.1	2.3	11.4	23	11.6	22.9
1962	14.2	17.1	3.8	10.8	21.7	21.7	32.3
1963	12.1	16.3	5.7	16.8	17.1	17.1	27.9
1964	13.6	17.0	9.4	25.6	15.3	15.3	36.8

COMPARISON BY TIME: PENRITH U.D.

CAUSES OF DEATH 1964 AS GIVEN BY THE REGISTRAR GENERAL.

CAUSE OF DEATH	SEX	Total All Ages	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks & under 1 year					55- 65-	75 and over
				1-	5-	15-	25-	35- 45-		
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	M	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Other Malignant & Lymphatic Neoplasms	M	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2
	F	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Diabetes	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	M	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5
	F	22	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
Coronary Disease, Angina	M	19	-	-	-	-	-	5	2	2
	F	15	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	6
Hypertension with Heart Disease	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Other Heart Disease	M	10	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
	F	15	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	14

[illegible]

CAUSES OF DEATH 1951 - 1964

	1951-60	1962	1963	1964
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	7	-	1	-
2. Tuberculosis, other	-	-	-	-
3. Syphilitic disease	3	-	-	-
4. Diphtheria	-	-	-	-
5. Whooping cough	-	-	-	-
6. Meningococcal infection	-	-	-	-
7. Acute poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-
8. Measles	-	-	-	-
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	-	-	-
1 - 9	10	-	1	-
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	32	6	2	1
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	28	5	6	3
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	19	4	3	1
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	11	1	1	1
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	113	11	9	14
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	-	1	1	1
10 - 15	203	28	22	21
16. Diabetes	8	-	-	1
17. Vascular lesions of the nervous system	295	26	33	32
18. Coronary disease, angina	215	36	20	34
19. Hypertension with heart disease	38	1	3	3
20. Other heart disease	343	27	24	25
21. Other circulatory disease	45	8	6	1
17 - 21	936	98	86	96
22. Influenza	6	-	-	-
23. Pneumonia	20	2	2	8
24. Bronchitis	41	7	5	4
25. Other diseases of the respiratory system	10	-	-	1
22 - 25	77	9	7	13
26. Ulcer of the stomach and duodenum	8	1	1	1
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	2	-	-	-
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	10	2	-	2
29. Hyperplasia of the prostate	8	-	2	-
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	-	-	-
31. Congenital malformations	15	1	1	-
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	98	9	3	9
33. Motor vehicle accidents	11	1	2	3
34. All other accidents	38	1	5	2
33 & 34	49	2	7	17
35. Suicide	11	1	1	-
36. Homicide and operation of war	-	-	-	-
<u>TOTAL</u>	1435	151	131	147

TUBERCULOSIS

Number of cases on the tuberculosis register, December 1964.

	Males	Females	Total
Respiratory	17	13	30
Non-respiratory	4	3	7
All forms of tuberculosis	21	16	37

Number of new cases since 1955.

	1955	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64
Respiratory	6	3	6	9	5	2	8	6	1	2
Non-respiratory	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	-	-	-
TOTAL:	8	5	7	11	6	3	9	6	1	2

While this disease is much less serious than formerly, its prevention is still one of the most important duties of a health department. Prevention can be considered in 4 main phases.

(1) Early diagnosis, treatment and follow-up of established cases. This is the responsibility of the hospital authorities from whom this department receives a great deal of co-operation. Reference was made in the last report to the change over from mobile mass X-ray units to static units and the concentration of X-ray facilities on the more vulnerable members of the public and those with symptoms. Anyone who has a cough or is in any way out-of-sorts would do well to visit the static unit at Brunswick Street, Carlisle. Here anyone can be X-rayed with the same speed and efficiency as obtained with the mobile units. It is hoped that the hospital authorities will install a static unit in Penrith when the new hospital is built.

Modern treatment is very effective and hospitalisation is brief and in a few cases unnecessary. Most persons who have had tuberculosis are followed-up for a number of years but the relapse rate is now low. Thus any person disseminating tuberculosis can quickly be rendered non-infectious to the benefit of themselves and the community.

(2) The examination of contacts at home and at work of those infected is mainly done by the Chest Clinic but the health department plays a small part.

(3) B.C.G. vaccination of contacts is done by the Chest Clinic. The County Health Department arrange for the vaccinations of all 12-year old school children and this gives them good protection during the years of adolescence when they are particularly vulnerable to tuberculosis.

(4) The general raising of hygiene, nutritional and housing standard plays a part in the prevention of this and other infections. Housing authorities, by relieving overcrowding, removing people from slum property and giving grants for the rehabilitation of old property play an unseen part in the fight against tuberculosis.

Results of Mantoux Testing and B.C.G. Vaccination.

	Number of children on roll	Number of consents for treatment	Mantoux tested	Absent	Number of children			Number referred to Chest Clinic and found to be	
					Found Negative	Given B.C.G. Vaccination	Found Positive	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
<u>1964</u> <u>PENRITH U.D.C.</u>									
Children born 1951	297	210	186	24	174	174	12	12	-
Children born 1950	351	295	265	30	241	241	24	24	-

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Notifications during 1964.

	A G E					TOTAL
	0-1	1-4	5-14	15-65	65+	
Measles	2	96	71	-	-	169
Scarlet fever	-	2	4	-	-	6
Pneumonia	-	-	-	1	-	1
Puerperal pyrexia	-	-	-	2	-	2
Whooping cough	-	1	-	-	-	1

MEASLES.

Measles started again in August and September, some 20 months after the last epidemic. The first cases were again in children attending the infants schools, younger children being affected at a later date. In the 1962-3 epidemic we had some 340 notifications and a rapid build up and fall in the number of cases. The present epidemic has been more gradual and the total numbers are likely to be less.

STREPTOCOCCAL INFECTIONS.

There were five notifications of scarlet fever towards the end of the year. Two notifications of puerperal pyrexia, both from the County Maternity Home, Penrith, were received in March. Neither case was serious and probably they were not streptococcal in origin.

BRUCELLOSIS.

No new cases came to light. The notice served in 1963 under the Milk and Dairies Regulations was withdrawn in July.

SALMONELLOSIS.

This terms is used to describe infection by bacteria of the salmonella group which cause typhoid, paratyphoid and food poisoning.

Typhoid has been more prominent in the last two years. Further negative samples were obtained from the man who had the infection in 1963. There was a small number of cases elsewhere in persons returning from holiday in Spain and there was quite a lot of worry locally as a party of girls from Tynefield School had been on holiday in one of the resorts under suspicion. None of them developed typhoid however.

Two men who had been in contact with typhoid on a ship were reported to be in the area but neither could be traced.

As a result of the outbreak of typhoid in Aberdeen being traced to a 6 lb. tin of Corned Beef from a consignment which had been cooled after canning in unchlorinated water, the Ministry of Health ordered all such tins of corned beef to be withdrawn from sale.

Stores, shops, cafes, hotels and boarding houses in Penrith were visited and all stocks of corned beef examined. As a result, three establishments were found to have tins of corned beef in their possession from the same consignment as those suspected of causing the outbreak of typhoid. The tins were withdrawn from sale.

A further instruction from the Ministry of Health revealed that 6 lb. tins of ox tongue had been processed at the same canning factory and had subsequently been cooled after canning in unchlorinated water. These tins had to be found and withdrawn from sale. Again the stores, shops, cafes, hotels and boarding houses were visited and all 6 lb. tins of tongue examined. No tins of tongue from this canning factory were found.

In the meantime in Edinburgh, *Salmonella typhimurium* had been found in a tin of "Andes" brand corned beef. This organism causes food poisoning. As a precautionary measure the Ministry of Health recommended that all such stocks of this brand of corned beef be withdrawn from sale.

Fortunately, this brand of corned beef is packed in round ended tins instead of the normal square ended tins and from our previous experience of examining the stocks in Penrith, the number of visits on this occasion was greatly reduced. No such tins were found.

No notifications of food poisoning were received. *Salmonella* are widespread in domestic animals and from time to time, swabs have been placed in the sewers at both the abattoirs in the town. Culture in the laboratory usually revealed at least one variety of salmonella. Human infection from these appears to be rare but they show the need for scrupulous hygiene in all those handling meat.

WHOOPING COUGH.

Only one case of whooping cough was notified during the year. This was a child under school age.

POLLUTION OF THE RIVER.

Ullswater is polluted by crude sewage from many properties on the lake. The pleasure steamer and various small craft also contribute. The river Eamont starts at Pooley Bridge, which has no adequate sewerage system. During the summer months large numbers of people come to Pooley Bridge and add to the pollution of the River Eamont. Part of the village of Eamont Bridge again is not served and it is very doubtful if all the septic tanks are functioning as they should.

In Penrith, Thacka and Dog Becks meander through the town and receive all the surface water from the town, plus the higher of the two sewage overflows. Below the point at which the River Lowther joins the Eamont to form the River Eden is the second of the two overflows to Penrith sewage system. The effluent from the sewage works also is discharged into the Eden at this point. This effluent is usually of good quality but the sewage works are old and will need quite a lot of repair and renewal in the future.

With all these sources of pollution, it would be surprising if good samples were obtained from the Rivers Eamont and Eden and Lowther. The standard for River water is of course much lower than for drinking water but it is recommended that where the number of B.coli per 100 ml. exceeds 1,000, the water is unsafe for bathing.

The majority of samples from the River Eamont show well over 1,000 B.coli per 100 mls. The question of the safety of bathing in the river has been taken up with Penrith Swimming Club, but so far, no meeting has been arranged.

At present, Penrith Council have no powers to restrict bathing in the river but those who do bathe there or permit their children to bathe should be aware of the potential health hazard. Bathing in the River Eden is potentially more dangerous than bathing in the River Eamont.

WATER SUPPLY.

Sixteen samples were taken during the year and only ten were satisfactory. The position has been discussed with Mr. Yerkess, the Engineer to the Eden Water Board, who is recommending:

- (1) The closure of the Lowther supply. This is river water which is filtered and chlorinated. It supplied the Low Reservoir, samples from which have been rather consistently unsatisfactory in recent years.
- (2) The chlorination of the Hayeswater supply. This supply has always been filtered. Sampling is generally satisfactory but B.coli have appeared in a proportion of the samples taken during the summer months. The area around Hayeswater has up to now been free of human intrusion, but it is likely that in the future an increasing number of people will find their way to even the remotest corner of the Lake District. In these circumstances, the decision to chlorinate is a wise one and should ensure the future safety of Penrith's water.

Date	HIGH RESERVOIR		LOW RESERVOIR		FAIRHILL RESERVOIR		MAIDENHILL RESERVOIR	
	C.bac.	Type 1	Cbac.	Type 1	C.bac.	Type 1	C.bac.	Type 1
22. 4.64	-	-	1	-	Nil	Nil	-	-
12. 6.64	-	2	3	3	-	-	-	-
17. 6.64	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
3.11.64	1	1	50	50	1	Nil	Nil	Nil
12.11.64	Nil	Nil	8	8	-	-	-	-

SEWERAGE.

There is only one sewerage plant in Penrith. This is situated just outside the Penrith Urban Area in North Westmorland. The plant is now getting old and sometime in the near future modernisation will be necessary.

REFUSE DISPOSAL.

Refuse collection is carried out by the Surveyor's staff. The Council collect household refuse once per week and this is taken to the Council's refuse tip at Red Hills, Penrith. A form of controlled tipping is used but insufficient coverage results in too large a working face being left and this makes rodent control very difficult.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

WORK CARRIED OUT

BY THE

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS.

To Dr. D. H. Chowdhury,
Medical Officer of Health.

June, 1965.

Sir,

The following information is set out in accordance with the requirements of the Ministry of Health, for the year 1964.

MEAT INSPECTION REGULATIONS 1963.

Meat inspection has completely dominated the work done in the Public Health Department during 1964. In January the prospects of doing some of the statutory duties applicable to the department were very good but within a month or so it was obvious that this was not to be.

The Abattoir Superintendent, having qualified as a Meat Inspector, had indicated to the Council that he was prepared and willing to do in addition to his abattoir work, 24 to 30 hours meat inspection per week at the Public Abattoir. He also stated that he was prepared to assist with meat inspection at nights and weekends and that during slack periods of kill, he could do one hundred percent meat inspection at the Public Abattoir.

This saving of Public Health Inspector's time taken up on meat inspection could then have been directed to public health work. However, as things turned out the Meat Inspector left the Council employment at the end of March and at the time of writing this report no replacement has been made.

The statutory duties and housing duties of the department have therefore been grossly neglected, not because of incompetence, lack of interest or good will, but solely because Mr. MacLellan and myself have had to concentrate on Meat Inspection at the expense of all other work. In addition to working a six-and-a-half day as against a five day week worked by the Town Hall Staff, it was necessary to work several evenings each week on meat inspection.

HOUSING.

Fifty-nine privately built houses were completed during the year. The Council completed 3 houses. This compares with four houses completed by the Council in 1963 and two houses in 1962. In the town there are 146 + 110 unfit houses which the Council are pledged to deal with in their slum clearance programme. In the "Friargate Slum Clearance Area 1962" six houses are still occupied.

Nine houses dealt with by the Council as being individually unfit for human habitation are still occupied by the existing tenants.

HOUSING ACT, 1957 - 'CERTIFICATES OF DISREPAIR'.

No application was received for a certificate of disrepair during 1964.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT: NUISANCES.

No statutory notices were served during the year. Informal letters were sent as a result of nuisances found or reported.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.

The new public lavatories being built on the Southend Road Park will provide the town with a modern block of lavatory and washing facilities.

The underground toilets in Cornmarket and Burrowgate need to be closed as soon as possible. They are dark, wet and unhygienic and offer only primitive facilities. In order that these can be closed new toilets must be built in a central location.

THE ICE CREAM (HEAT TREATMENT) REGULATIONS.

There is only one manufacturer of ice cream who actually makes his ice cream in accordance with the above regulations. Three other manufacturers are registered to produce a "cold mix" ice cream. Proprietary brands of ice cream are retailed from premises which have been registered with the Council.

Because ice cream samples have to be taken to the Public Health Laboratory at Carlisle at the beginning of the week, it has not been possible to take any samples this year.

THE MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) REGULATIONS 1960.

There are four licensed dealers of untreated T.T. Milk and one licensed dealer of pasteurised milk operating in the town. Because Penrith is not a Food & Drugs Authority, the County Council have designated me their Authorised Officer to carry out the above Regulations but unfortunately too little time has been available to inspect the dairies and sample the milk as often as is necessary.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

There is a Knackers Yard and a Gut Scraping establishment in the town. The Knackers Yard is on the outskirts of the town and the buildings are well maintained. The business is conducted in a satisfactory manner. The Gut Scraping premises are also situated on the outskirts of the district. These premises are used only for salting gut before going to a firm in Bingley, Yorkshire, for processing.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

The Council employ a part time Rodent Operator. In addition to attending to Rodent Control, the operator deals with other pests such as insect nuisance and destroying wasps nests.

THE OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963.

Because the time of the Council's Chief Public Health Inspector and Additional Public Health Inspector is taken up on Meat Inspection duties, the Council has had to make a temporary appointment of a part-time person to see to the registration of offices etc., affected by the above Act.

THE SLAUGHTERHOUSES ACT, 1958.

There are two licensed slaughterhouses in Penrith. One is owned and conducted by the Council and the other is private. At the Public Abattoir with a throughput of 18,681 animals, there are four slaughtermen and two apprentice slaughtermen.

HAIRDRESSERS AND BARBERS.

There has been no change in the numbers of hairdressing and barbers shops in the town. There are nine ladies and eight gentlemen's establishments.

FOOD & DRUGS ACT 1955 - Food Hygiene Regulations 1955/56.

The following table contains information in accordance with Circular 19/56 issued by the Ministry of Health.

(i) Shops and Premises where food is sold or prepared.

Confectioners	42	Greengrocers	11
Grocers	23	Wet fish	4
Restaurants & Cafes	18	Hotels/Boarding	
Butchers	13	Houses (unlicensed)	16
Bakehouses	7	Licensed premises	31
Fish and Chip shops	6	Licensed Hotels	8

(ii) Premises Registered under Section 16 of the Food & Drugs Act 1955.

Sale of Ice Cream	...	...	...	...	...	...	42
Manufacture of Ice Cream	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Manufacture of Sausage	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Fried fish	...	...	...	...	...	...	6

(iia) Dairies - Premises registered with the Food & Drugs Authority for the sale of milk.

Raw T.T. Milk	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Pasteurised Milk	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Farm bottled T.T. Milk	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

(iii) The number of visits made in connection with premises registered under the Food and Drugs Act are included in the summary of inspections.

(iv) No formal action has been taken during the year.

(v) Diseased meat and offal from the two slaughterhouses is collected daily by Messrs. Cumpstey of Kendal. This firm gives an excellent service, all meat and offal being processed for fertilisers or bone meal.

Food condemned at business premises in the town is collected by the Council and disposed of at the Refuse Tip.

(vi) Bulk food examination.

No examination of bulk food was necessary.

(vii) Ice Cream (Heat Treatment etc.) Regulations, 1947/1959/1963).

There is one producer of ice cream who uses the Heat Treatment method. Three other producers manufacture only the "Cold Mix" ice cream.

(viii) Food Hygiene Regulations 1955/56.

Premises are visited whenever possible.

TABLE I.

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS AND VISITS.

Under Public Health and Housing Acts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	96
Re Housing and Housing Applications	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84
Cinemas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-
Public Conveniences	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Rodent and Pest Control	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Outworkers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-
Smoke Abatement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-
Camping	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Refuse Tip	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Licensed Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Infectious disease enquiries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26

TABLE II.

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS AND VISITS.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955.

Dairies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Ice Cream Manufacturers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-
Ice Cream Retailers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Meat Retailers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Fishmongers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Grocers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Fruiterers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Food Manufacturers (S.16 - Food & Drugs Act 1955)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Catering establishments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Fried fish shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Markets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Knacker Yard	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Public Abattoir (Meat inspection)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	624
Myers Lane Slaughterhouse	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	676

TABLE III.

MEAT INSPECTION AT THE PUBLIC ABATTOIR

1st JANUARY 1964 to 31st DECEMBER 1964.

Particulars	Cattle except Cows	Cows	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Calves	Horses
Number killed and inspected.	2,043	2,016	9,668	4,949	5	-
<u>All diseases other than T.B.</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned.	4	33	36	56	Nil	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	82	813	256	230	Nil	-
Percentage of the number killed affected with diseases other than T.B.	4.2%	31.3%	3%	5.1%	-	-
<u>Tuberculosis.</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was affected.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Percentage of the number killed affected with Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cysticercus bovis.	-	-				

Approximate weight of Meat (flesh) condemned
Approximate weight of Offal condemned

10 tons 12 cwts.

5 " 11 "

16 tons 3 cwts

TABLE IV.

MEAT INSPECTION AT THE MYERS LANE SLAUGHTERHOUSE

1st JANUARY 1964 to 31st DECEMBER 1964.

Particulars	Cattle except Cows	Cows	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Calves	Horses
Number killed and inspected	737	2,613	1,761	144	5,879	-
<u>All diseases other than T.B.</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned.	68	327	236	18	257	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	410	1,860	532	15	21	-
Percentage of the number killed affected with disease other than T.B.	64.9%	83.6%	43.6%	22.9%	4.7%	-
<u>Tuberculosis.</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was affected.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Percentage of the number killed affected with Tuberculosis.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cysticercus bovis.	-	-	-	-	-	-

Approximate weight of Meat (flesh) condemned 130 tons

Approximate weight of Offal condemned 14 "

144 tons

TABLE IVA - CATTLE AND COWS

SHOWING THE PRINCIPAL GROUNDS OF CONDEMNATION OF
WHOLE CARCASSES AT "A" PENRITH ABATTOIR, and "B" MYERS LANE.

	<u>Diagnosis</u>	<u>Cattle</u> <u>excluding</u>		<u>Cows</u>	
				<u>Cows</u>	
				A	B
Actinomycosis	-	4
Pathological Emaciation	-	14
Oedema	1	2
Multiple tumours	-	-
Septicaemia	1	12
Fevered	1	4
Putrefaction	-	1
Gangrene	-	1
Uraemia	-	3
Septic metritis	-	-
Septic arthritis	-	5
Pyæmia	-	4
Moribund	-	2
Jaundice	-	2
Bruising	-	4
Septic mastitis	-	3
Anaemia	-	4
Imperfectly bled	-	1
Abnormal odour	-	2
Poisoned	-	1
Multiple injuries	-	-
Acute peritonitis	-	4
Pyelonephritis	-	-
Johnes	-	-
Failure to set	-	-
Acute pleurisy	-	-
Tetanus	-	-
Septic pneumonia	-	-
Lymphadenitis	-	1
Toxaemia	1	1
				4	68
				33	327

TABLE IVB - SHEEP

SHOWING THE PRINCIPAL GROUNDS OF CONDEMNATION OF
WHOLE CARCASSES AT "A" PENRITH ABATTOIR, and "B" MYERS LANE

	<u>Diagnosis</u>								<u>Number</u>	
									A	B
Emaciation	22	103
Bruising	1	3
Oedema	8	42
Septicaemia	-	1
Failure to bleed	2	15
Multiple abscesses		-	2
Fevered	-	6
Uraemia	1	1
Multiple injuries	-	4
Septic pneumonia	-	14
Moribund	2	20
Septic arthritis	-	7
Gangrene	-	2
Anaemia	-	6
Toxaemia	-	2
Jaundice	-	2
Medicine taint	-	6
									<u>36</u>	<u>236</u>

TABLE IVC - CALVES AND PIGS

SHOWING THE PRINCIPAL GROUNDS OF CONDEMNATION OF
WHOLE CARCASSES AT "A" PENRITH ABATTOIR and "B" MYERS LANE

CALVES

<u>Diagnosis</u>							<u>Number</u>	
							A	B
Medicine Taint	-	10
Oedema	-	34
Moribund	-	29
Immature	-	71
Joint Ill	-	42
Fevered	-	12
Jaundice	-	10
Imperfectly Bled	-	9
Uraemia	-	8
Pyæmia	-	32
							-	<u>257</u>

PIGS

Moribund	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2
Dropsy	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	2
Pyæmia	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	6
Septicaemia	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Pathological Emaciation	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	2
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	-
Enteritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1
Septic metritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
Uraemia	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	-
Carcinoma	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
Toxaemia	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1
							<u>56</u>	<u>18</u>

TABLE V

Particulars of Foodstuffs Condemned as unfit for Human Consumption
at Places other than the Public Abattoir.

A - TINS BLOWN:

6 tins of Chicken (5 lb).	8 tins of Shrimps
28 " " Corned Beef	5 " " Jar
10 " " Cooked Ham	16 " " Christmas pudding
472 " " Fruit	54 " " Milk
10 " " Fish	68 " " Soup
11 " " Fruit Juices	41 " " Salmon
30 " " Luncheon Meat	23 " " Cream
44 " " Creamed Rice	4 " " Tongue
288 " " Vegetables	12 " " Stewed steak
14 " " Vegetable Juices	4 " " Steak and kidney pudding
41 " " Meat	

Approximate weight of tinned goods condemned = 13 cwts.

B - GOODS DECOMPOSED

7 lbs. of Cod	8 bottles of Ketchup
4 " " Sausage	12 jars " Red cabbage
14 " " Kippers	21 cwts Jersey potatoes
7 " " Bacon	112 lbs. of Mushrooms

Approximate weight of food condemned = 1 tons 2 cwts 2 qrs.

FACTORIES ACT.

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspector).

	Number on Register	NUMBER OF		
		Inspec- tions	Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which sections 1,2,3,4 and 5 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	16	3	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority,	72	3	-	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers premises).	4	-	-	-
TOTALS:	92	6	-	-

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	to H.M. Inspector	by H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	1	1	-	1	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)	-	-	-	-	-
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for other sexes.	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork).	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS:	1	1	-	1	-

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT 1949.

REPORT FOR 12 MONTHS ENDED 31st DECEMBER 1964.

	TYPE OF PROPERTY				
	(1) Local Autho- rity	(2) Dwelling Houses (incl. Council Houses)	(3) All Other (incl. Business Premises)	(4) Total of Cols (1) (2) & (3)	(5) Agricul- tural
I. Number of properties in Local Authority's district.	10	3,540	736	4,286	22
II, Number of properties inspected as a result of:-					
(a) Notification	7	63	3	73	-
(b) Survey under the Act	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Otherwise (e.g. when visited primarily for some other purpose).	3	162	42	207	-
III. Total inspections carried out - inclu- ding re-inspections.	287	340	94	721	-
IV. Number of properties inspected (in Sect.II which found to be infested by:-					
(a) Rats (Major	-	-	-	-	-
(Minor	3	51	-	-	-
(b) Mice (Major	-	-	-	-	-
(Minor	2	3	1	6	-

	TYPE OF PROPERTY				
	(1) Local Autho- rity	(2) Dwelling Houses (incl. Council Houses)	(3) All Other (incl. Business Premises)	(4) Total of Cols (1) (2) & (3)	(5) Agricul- tural
V. Number of infested properties (in Sect.IV) treated by the L.A.	10	87	7	104	-
VI. Total treatments carried out - including re-treatments.	51	125	22	198	-
VII. Number of notices served under Sect.IV of the Act:-					
(a) Treatment	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Structural work	-	-	-	-	-
VIII. Number of cases in which default action was taken following the issue of a notice under Sect.IV of the Act.	-	-	-	-	-
IX. Legal Proceedings	-	-	-	-	-
X. Number of "Block" control schemes carried out.	-	4	-	-	-

